

**Standards Council Meeting
Final Minutes**

**October 19-20, 2010
Hilton Palacio del Rio
200 South Alamo Street
San Antonio, TX 78205
(210) 270-0753**

Members Present

Jim Pauley, Chair
Kerry M. Bell
James W. Carpenter
Shane M. Clary
Ronald R. Farr
Ralph D. Gerdes
J.C. Harrington

Roland J. Huggins
Joseph M. Jardin
Fred M. Leber
Danny L. McDaniel
James A. Milke
Michael D. Snyder

Also Present

Amy Beasley Cronin, Secretary
Linda Fuller, Recording Secretary
Maureen Brodoff, Vice President and Legal Counsel
Christian Dubay, Vice President and Chief Engineer

<p>10-10-1</p>	<p>The Council voted to not issue a proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Sections 8.16.4.1.6 and A.8.16.4.1.6 of the 2010 edition of NFPA 13, <i>Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems</i>, (TIA No. 1003). The proposed TIA failed to achieve the required support of the Technical Committee on both technical merit and emergency nature and failed Technical Correlating Committee on both correlation and emergency nature. Two public comments were received and no appeals were filed.</p>
<p>10-10-2</p>	<p>The Council voted to issue the proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Sections 1.3.1, 1.3.1.1, 3.3.3 Conversion, A.3.3.3, 4.1.2, 4.1.2.1.1, 4.1.2.1.2, 6.4.11, and 6.4.12 of the 2007 edition and provisionally issued on the proposed 2011 edition of NFPA 32, <i>Standard for Drycleaning Plants</i>, (TIA No. 999). The proposed TIA achieved the necessary support of the Technical Committee on technical merit and emergency nature. No public comments were received and no appeals were filed.</p> <p>According to the NFPA <i>Regulations Governing Committee Projects (Regs.)</i> in Section 5.8, TIAs shall apply only to the document existing at the time of issuance and, in some circumstances, to the next edition. However the <i>Regs.</i>, in Section 5.10 gives the Council flexibility to make an exception where circumstances warrant.</p> <p>NOTE: Under 1.6.2(a) of the <i>Regulations Governing Committee Projects (Regs.)</i>, the consent documents, covered by the Standards Council letter ballot, are open for appeal until 15 days following the issuance of the Motions Committee Report, currently due</p>

	on November 19, 2010. The ballot, therefore, is provisional and should an appeal be filed on any consent document, the document will not be issued per this ballot, and issuance will be deferred pending further action by the Standards Council.
10-10-3	The Council voted to not issue proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Section 5.7.2.3 of the 2011 edition of NFPA 58, <i>Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code</i> , (TIA No. 992). The proposed TIA failed to achieve the required support of the Technical Committee on technical merit, but did pass on emergency nature.
10-10-4	The Council voted to issue proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Sections 4.7.5.1.1, 4.7.5.1.2, and A.4.7.5.1 of the 2010 edition of NFPA 80, <i>Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives</i> , (TIA 1001). The proposed TIA achieved the necessary support of the Technical Committee on technical merit and emergency nature. One public comment was received and no appeals were filed.
10-10-5	The Council voted to not issue proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Section 7.7.2 of the 2009 edition of NFPA 101, <i>Life Safety Code</i> ®, (TIA No. 993). The proposed TIA failed to achieve the required support of the Technical Committee on both technical merit and emergency nature and failed Technical Correlating Committee on both correlation and emergency nature. No public comments were received and no appeals were filed.
10-10-6	<p>The Council voted to issue a proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Sections 7.2, Table 7.2, and 7.3.1 of the 2011 edition and the 2008 edition of NFPA 502, <i>Standard for Road Tunnels, Bridges, and other Limited Access Highways</i> (TIA No. 983). The proposed TIA achieved the necessary support of the Technical Committee on technical merit and emergency nature. No public comments were received and no appeals were filed.</p> <p>According to the NFPA <i>Regulations Governing Committee Projects (Regs.)</i> in Section 5.8, TIAs shall apply only to the document existing at the time of issuance and, in some circumstances, to the next edition. However the <i>Regs.</i> in Section 5.10, gives the Council flexibility to make an exception where circumstances warrant.</p> <p>The Council has been informed that, as a practical matter, there is a large lag time for tunnel design and construction, hence the request for the TIA to be issued on the previous edition. The text to which the TIA applies is essentially identical in both the 2008 and 2011 editions. Because of the duration of design and construction considerations, the Council has voted to exercise its authority under Section 5.10 of the <i>Regs.</i>, as it has on previous occasions (see SC Minute Item 4-4-17, and SC Minute Item 09-3-8) to issue the TIA No. 983 to the 2008 edition as well as the 2011 edition of NFPA 502.</p>
10-10-7	This proposed TIA was withdrawn by the submitter of the TIA prior to the Standards Council meeting, therefore, no action was necessary by the Standards Council on proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Sections 6.1, 6.2.3, 11.2.3, and A.6.1.1.1 of the 2006 edition of NFPA 654, <i>Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids</i> (TIA No. 1002).
10-10-8	The Council voted to issue a proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Sections 3.3.26, 3.3.27, and 7.2 of the 2010 edition of NFPA 850, <i>Recommended Practice for Fire</i>

	<p><i>Protection for Electric Generating Plants and High Voltage Direct Current Converter Stations</i> (TIA No. 1004). The proposed TIA achieved the necessary support of the Technical Committee on technical merit and emergency nature. No public comments were received and no appeals were filed.</p>
<p>10-10-9</p>	<p>The Council voted to approve the request of the Technical Correlating Committee on Boiler Combustion Systems to revise the committee scopes for the Technical Correlating Committee (BCS-AAC), Technical Committees on Pulverized Fuel Systems (BCS-PFS), and Stoker Operations (BCS-STO), as follows:</p> <p>Boiler Combustion Systems - Pulverized Fuel Systems (BCS-PFS): Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the operation and design requirements for the reduction of hazards associated with pulverized fuel systems at any heat input rate.</p> <p>Boiler Combustion Systems – Stoker Operations (BCS-STO): Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents covering the operation of stokers and related fuel burning equipment with a heat input rate of 12,500,000 BTU/hr and above. This includes all fuels.</p> <p>Boiler Combustion Systems Technical Correlating Committee (BCS-AAC): Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the reduction of combustion system hazards in single-burner boilers, multiple-burner boilers, and stoker-fired boilers with a heat input rate of 12,500,000 Btu/hr and above. This includes all fuels. This Committee also is responsible for documents on the reduction of hazards in pulverized fuel systems, fluidized-bed boilers, and heat recovery steam generators and other combustion turbine exhaust systems at any heat input rate.</p>
<p>10-10-10</p>	<p>The Council reviewed the request of John Wiseman of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, that NFPA consider the establishment of a new document on the tactical use of fog nozzles for confined structure fires. After review of all of the information before it, the Council has voted not to approve the development of a new document on the tactical use of fog nozzles for confined structure fires. In making this decision, the Council notes this material is better suited for a textbook or handbook and not a standard.</p>
<p>10-10-11</p>	<p>The Council reviewed the request of Wendy Gifford from Chicago, Illinois, submitted on behalf of Jarden Safety, that NFPA consider the establishment of a new document for handheld, disposable aerosol canister fire extinguishing products. After review of all of the information before it, the Council has voted to deny the request for the development of a document on handheld, disposable aerosol canister fire extinguishing products. The Council notes that no evidence has been provided through reasonable independent third party sources that validates that the device would be an appropriate safety device for use by consumers for extinguishing a fire. In addition, there are no established product performance or listing requirements for such a device. Should the proponent believe that such a device can be validated, performance requirements established and appropriate listing obtained, the proponent can submit appropriate proposals to the Technical Committee on Fire Extinguishers for inclusion in NFPA 10.</p>

10-10-12	The Council reviewed the request of the Technical Committee on Fire Service Training, that NFPA consider the establishment of a new document for design, construction, and maintenance of live fire training structures, props, and equipment. After review of all of the information before it, the Council has voted not to approve the development of a new document for design, construction, and maintenance of live fire training structures, props, and equipment. In making this decision, the Council notes that the Committee has the ability to change NFPA 1402, <i>Guide to Building Fire Service Training Centers</i> , to a standard. The text from NFPA 1402 can be changed to mandatory language and the remaining nonmandatory text can be put in the Annex. If the Technical Committee decided to do this, NFPA 1402 which is currently in the Fall 2011 Revision Cycle, could finish the current cycle and return in an expedited cycle to become a standard or slip out of the current cycle and return with a new Report on Proposals to revise NFPA 1402 from a Guide to a Standard. The Council directs NFPA Staff to work with the Technical Committee and report back to the Council in March the decision of the Technical Committee.
10-10-13	The Council reviewed the request of the Technical Committee on Liquefied Natural Gas, that NFPA consider the establishment of a new document on offshore LNG facilities. The Council voted to publish a notice of receipt of the request soliciting opinions on the need for the project, information on resources on the subject matter, those interested in participating, if established, and other organizations actively involved with the subject. Proposed Document Scope: The Standard will include training requirements for offshore personnel involved with offshore LNG as well as general requirements for design, maintenance, and operation of an offshore LNG facility. This standard will apply to fixed and floating offshore facilities that liquefy natural gas or store, vaporize, transfer, and handle liquefied natural gas (LNG). This standard will not apply to offshore buoys designed to transfer natural gas from a vessel designed for LNG vaporization.
10-10-14	The Council considered the request of the Technical Committee on Explosives, that NFPA consider the establishment of a new document on small arms ammunition using Chapter 14 of the current NFPA 495, <i>Explosive Materials Code</i> , as the basis for the new document. After review of all of the information before it, the Council has voted not to approve the development of a new document on small arms ammunitions. The Council believes that the material in question, which is of small quantity, should remain intergraded within the larger NFPA 495 document. If the Technical Committee believes that it is appropriate, it can consider broadening the title and/or the scope of NFPA 495 to expressly include small arms ammunition.
10-10-15	The Council approved the request of the Technical Committee on Ambulances, that they enter a new document, NFPA 1917, <i>Standard for Automotive Ambulance</i> into the Annual 2012 revision cycle with a proposal closing date for this document of December 15, 2010.
10-10-16	D#10-23 At the Standards Council's August, 2010, meeting, the Council reviewed a report from NFPA staff concerning potential standards activities that might be undertaken in response to urgent safety recommendations issued by the U.S. Chemical Safety Board (CSB) regarding two serious explosion incidents.

As background, the CSB investigated two explosions in the past year in an industrial plant and at a nearly completed power plant. Though the explosions occurred in different industries, the practice of venting natural gas through piping and then releasing the gas into the atmosphere without proper control of the discharged flammable vapors has linked these two fatal incidents. At the conclusion of each of the investigations, the CSB issued urgent safety recommendations to various parties, including NFPA.

NFPA standards have already addressed one of these incidents, the ConAgra incident, through the issuance of a Tentative Interim Amendment to NFPA 54, *National Fuel Gas Code*, that addresses the issue of gas purging. The second incident, the Kleen Energy incident, involved "gas blowing," a process for cleaning gas piping during the commissioning of new power plants. The report presented to the Council at its August meeting identified and discussed options available to the NFPA to address such fuel gas piping cleaning operations. One option was to expand the scope of NFPA 54 to address fuel gas piping cleaning. The second option was to address this subject as part of the overall subject of gas process safety by establishing a new technical committee to develop a new standard on gas process safety. The Council directed that a notice be published seeking input and comment on these options for the Council's consideration at its October, 2010, meeting (See Minute Item 10-8-38).

The Council has now reviewed and considered the entire record available to it including written input received in response to the public notice and a presentation at its October meeting from Manuel R. Gomez, Dr. P.H., MS, CIH, Director of Recommendations, U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (CSB). Based on this review, the Council has concluded that the best and most comprehensive approach to developing standards relating to gas blowing and more generally to gas process safety would be to establish a new technical committee to develop a new standard on gas process safety. The Council believes that this more general approach will help ensure that the subject of gas process safety receives more focused, consistent and comprehensive attention within the NFPA standards development process. This new standard, once developed, would be available for reference by other relevant NFPA standards as well as by the standards of other organizations and regulatory bodies. In the Council's view, the CSB investigations and the record as a whole supports the conclusion that a standard for safety in gas process operations could serve to mitigate and help to avoid future holes in the regulatory safety net identified by the CSB in its criticism of the present patchwork of voluntary consensus standards and government regulation.

Accordingly, the Council has voted to establish a new NFPA Technical Committee to develop a new Standard on Gas Process Safety specifically dedicated to addressing safe practices associated with the array of gas process activities, including cleaning of gas piping, enriching the concentration within gas piping during commissioning (charging the line), and discharge of gas already in the system during gas purging or maintenance. The Council is directing staff to publish a call for committee members, and to solicit membership interest from stakeholders. The Council will review the proposed start-up roster and any proposed committee and standard scopes at its

	March, 2011, meeting. Given the importance and timeliness of this project, the Council may also, at that time, consider steps that might be taken to expedite the development of this standard.
10-10-16-a	The Council heard a presentation from the U.S. Chemical Safety Board in support of the proposed Gas Process Safety Project. See Minute Item 10-10-16-a
10-10-17	The Council considered the request of Frank Stanonik, Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute, that the Council reconsider and modify the text of its decision of March 2010 (D#10-2) on Corrugated Stainless Steel Tubing (CSST). The Council reviewed this request and has voted to reaffirm its Decision (D#10-2) concerning bonding and other lightning-related safety issues affecting corrugated stainless steel tubing (CSST) in gas piping systems.
10-10-18	The Council considered the request of the North American Fire Training Directors regarding a scope clarification between NFPA 472 and NFPA 1001 and a request to develop a new Professional Qualifications document on fire service hazardous materials responders. The Council voted to defer action on the requests at this time. The NFPA Staff has informed the Council that there has been a Professional Qualifications Summit proposed that will address the jurisdictional issues between these two committees, and it is anticipated that further information will be developed that will assist the Council in addressing the jurisdictional overlap of these two documents. The Council directs NFPA Staff to report back to the Council after the Summit at the August Council meeting.
10-10-19	<p>D#10-24 SUMMARY ACTION: The Council has voted to approve the Technical Committee's request to initiate standards development activities for developing fire test standards for flame breaks and covered fuses. Specifically, the Technical Committee is granted permission to enter the draft standards entitled <i>Standard Method of Fire Test for Flame Breaks</i> and <i>Standard Method of Fire Test for Covered Fuse on Consumer Fireworks</i>, previously submitted to the Council Secretary, into the Annual 2012 revision cycle.</p> <p>At its meeting of October 19-20, 2010, the Standards Council gave further consideration to a request of the Technical Committee on Pyrotechnics (Technical Committee) to process two new draft standards on covered fuses and flame breaks, respectively. Both proposed standards are intended for use in connection with the retail sale of consumer fireworks and the related NFPA Standard, NFPA 1124, <i>Code for the Manufacture, Transportation, Storage and Retail Sales of Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles</i>. The request to develop these two new standards, along with a third standard on packaging not relevant to the present request, were first considered by the Council in 2005 and 2006. See Standards Council Agenda Item #05-10-2 (October 27, 2005); and Standards Council Decision No. 06-04 (SC #06-3-11, March 22, 2006). At that time, the Council agreed to expand the scope of the Technical Committee to include the development of fire test standards applicable to the packaging, covered fuses and flame breaks used in retail sales displays of consumer fireworks. The Council, however, expressed its concern that "little if any research or testing was produced to support the draft standards and there is no clear prospect that the standards development process, once begun, would be supported by adequate technical substantiation." See, Standards Council Decision No. 06-04. Based on this concern, the Council denied the</p>

request to enter the draft standards into the next available revision cycle. Instead, the Council directed that, before making a renewed request to enter drafts of any of the fire test method standards into a revision cycle, the Technical Committee should present evidence of the following to the Council for its review: (1) that the draft document clearly states the performance criteria which the test method is designed to measure; (2) that the performance criteria and test method in the draft document are clearly related to actual use conditions as demonstrated by full-scale testing; and (3) that a credible independent third-party review has been conducted to review and confirm the validity of the test method.

In order to provide evidence related to these three criteria, the American Fireworks Standards Laboratory (AFSL) sponsored a test program conducted by Southwest Research Institute (SwRI), an independent, nonprofit applied research and development organization. The results of this testing has been submitted to the Council along with a memorandum, dated July 7, 2010, authored by Barry Badders, P.E., on behalf of SwRI (the SwRI Memorandum). The SwRI Memorandum summarizes the third-party testing conducted by SwRI and comments on the draft test methods for covered fuses and flame breaks, and on the three criteria enumerated in the Standards Council's decision. In addition to submitting the Memorandum, Mr. Badders, along with representatives of AFSL appeared before the Standards Council at its October meeting in order to present and discuss the SwRI findings.

After a review of the entire record before it, including the submissions from SwRI, the Council has voted to approve the Technical Committee's request to initiate standards development activities for developing fire test standards for flame breaks and covered fuses. Specifically, the Technical Committee is granted permission to enter the draft standards entitled *Standard Method of Fire Test for Flame Breaks* and *Standard Method of Fire Test for Covered Fuse on Consumer Fireworks*, previously submitted to the Council Secretary, into the Annual 2012 revision cycle.

In making this decision, the Council emphasizes that it has not drawn any definitive conclusions concerning whether the draft test methods meet the three criteria set forth previously by the Council. Nor does the SwRI Memorandum provide responses concerning these criteria in all respects. The Memorandum, for example, is careful to note important limitations and qualifications concerning the test results that may have a bearing on the content of any standards that may eventually emerge from the standards development process. The Council understands and respects, moreover, SwRI investigator, Mr. Badders' view, expressed at the Council meeting, that consensus standards are generally validated by the consensus process itself as it incorporates consensus-based judgments concerning minimum acceptable levels of safety into standards. Those consensus judgments, however, must have some reasonable basis, and the Council's concern when it outlined the criteria on which it requested evidence, was that, before standards activities would begin, there would be some reasonable basis on which to begin the process and reach consensus judgments. The Council has concluded that the record does now provide this minimum basis on which to begin standards development activities.

In so concluding, however, the Council reiterates that its assessment of the testing presented to it and the technical validity of the draft standards has been limited. The Council has not attempted to draw definitive conclusions concerning the technical validity of the draft standards, the adequacy of the SwRI testing to address all technical issues, or the appropriateness of issuing any final standards that may emerge from the standards development process. Rather, it is the consensus standards development process, with its participation by a variety of relevant interests and expertise, which is the usual means by which the content of standards and any issues of technical validity are considered and addressed. That should continue to be the case here, and by allowing standards activities to begin, the Council is not prejudging any issue concerning the ultimate validity or content of any standards. In developing these standards, therefore, the Technical Committee should carefully review and critically assess the SwRI test results and other information available to it and provide appropriate technical substantiation in support of its standards development activities. As part of its activities, it should identify any further research needs that may be needed to support standards development activities.

Without limiting in any way the review and assessment of the testing and other information to be conducted by the Technical Committee, the Council notes the SwRI Memorandum carefully identifies limitations and qualifications on the testing that was conducted. For example, the SwRI Memorandum emphasizes that, “based on the limited number of full-scale fire tests conducted, it appears that the results presented in the SwRI test report is valid specifically to the materials tested, in the manner tested, but not to the entire production of these or similar materials, nor to the performance when used in combination with other materials.” See SwRI Memorandum at p. 1-2. This would indicate, at a minimum, that the Technical Committee, as it develops the next edition of NFPA 1124 and the fire test standards, should carefully consider such issues as whether the fire test scenarios in the SwRI testing are representative of actual field conditions for consumer retail sale of fireworks; whether the protective measures, arrangements, material and scenarios in NFPA 1124 correspond with the protective measures, arrangements, material and scenarios used in the fire tests; and whether the requirements for flame breaks, including any minimum flame break ratings required in NFPA 1124, are adequately supported by the SwRI testing. Additionally, with respect to the flame break test method criteria described in the draft flame break standard, the SwRI Memorandum cites a rating criterion that reads: “The test sample begins to deflect toward the furnace immediately prior to collapsing or disintegrating”. The Memorandum opines that “[t]his criterion is ambiguous and subjective as the amount of allowable deflection is not quantified nor is the actual time quantified for ‘immediately prior to’.” The Technical Committee should give consideration to clarifying this criterion as it processes the standard. Further, with respect to the draft covered fuses test method, the SwRI Memorandum identifies ambiguity with respect to the test duration criterion. Attention should be paid to this as well as standards development proceeds. To reemphasize, these comments are not meant to limit the review of the Technical Committee, and the Technical Committee should conduct its own independent review of the SwRI Memorandum, test reports and other information available to it as it proceeds.

	Finally, the Council is also directing, that during the processing of these two proposed standards, review and input should continue to be solicited from the Technical Committee on Fire Tests, and this Committee's input should be appropriately documented. It is also noted, as the Council has previously stated (see Standards Council Minute Item #09-10-24, October 27, 2009), that the issuance of these test standards will only be considered in concert with the successful completion of Chapter 7 of NFPA 1124, which, in turn, is dependent upon meeting the nine criteria outlined in Standards Council Decision No. 08-19 (Standards Council Agenda Item #08-7-38, July 24, 2008).
10-10-20	The Council heard a status report from the Chair of the task group it appointed to develop recommendations and a plan for a path forward on consolidation of the combustible dust committees and documents. The task group has scheduled a meeting for January 2011 and will report at the March Council meeting.
10-10-21	The Council heard a status report from NFPA Staff on behalf of the Technical Correlating Committee on Automatic Sprinkler Systems (TCC), the Technical Committee (TC) on Sprinkler System Installation Criteria, the TC on Residential Sprinkler Systems, and the TC on Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Systems responsible for NFPA 25. The report provided the progress to date about how the relevant NFPA standards could address antifreeze in both new and existing systems. The report indicated that the TCC and TCs have reviewed the Fire Protection Research Foundation test reports and have begun work on potential TIAs for NFPA 13, 13R, 13D and 25. The Council acknowledged the ongoing work of the Sprinkler Project. Further, the Council notes that the report has identified some potential future research needs. The Council directs NFPA Staff to forward this information to the Fire Protection Research Foundation for its consideration in determining the feasibility and scope of future research projects that it might undertake.
10-10-22	The Council approved the request of the Technical Committee on Special Operations Protective Clothing and Equipment, that they enter a new document, NFPA 1855, <i>Standard for Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Technical Rescue Incidents</i> into the Fall 2012 revision cycle.
10-10-23	The Standards Council Task Group on Inter-Committee Coordination on Emergency Electrical Systems requested in March 2010 that NFPA Staff create guidance for their respective Committees on how to address performance vs. installation in their documents. They were asked to report back to the Council on how they communicated this issue to their Committees. Each of the guidance documents were provided to Council. The Council thanks NFPA Staff for this information. The Inter-Committee Coordination on Emergency Electrical Systems was discharged in March 2010.
10-10-24	The Council approved the request of the Technical Correlating Committee on Signaling Systems for the Protection of Life and Property to revise the committee scopes and titles for the Technical Correlating Committee (SIG-AAC), Technical Committees on Fundamentals of Fire Alarm System (SIG-FUN), Testing and Maintenance of Fire Alarm Systems (SIG-TMS), Initiating Devices for Fire Alarm Systems (SIG-IDS), Notification Appliances for Fire Alarm Systems (SIG-NAS), Protected Premises Fire Alarm Systems (SIG-PRO), Supervising Station Fire Alarm Systems (SIG-SSS), and Public Fire Reporting Systems (SIG-PRS) as follows:

Technical Correlating Committee on Signaling Systems for the Protection of Life and Property

Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the installation, performance, maintenance, testing, and use of signaling components and signaling systems for the protection of life, property and mission continuity.

Approved Title: Technical Committee on Fundamentals of Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems

Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on common system fundamentals for fire alarm and signaling systems, requirements for approvals, power supplies, equipment performance, system documentation, and compatibility.

Approved Title: Technical Committee on Testing and Maintenance of Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems

Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents and requirements for the proper inspection, testing, and maintenance of fire alarm and emergency communications systems and associated components, for both new and existing systems.

Approved Title: Technical Committee on Initiating Devices for Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems

Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the installation and operation of initiating devices for fire alarm and signaling systems.

Approved Title: Technical Committee on Notification Appliances for Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems

Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the installation and operation of notification appliances for fire alarm and signaling systems.

Approved Title: Technical Committee on Protected Premises Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems

Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the installation and operation of protected premises fire alarm and signaling systems, including their interconnection with initiating devices, notification appliances, and other related building control equipment, within the protected premises.

Approved Title: Technical Committee on Supervising Station Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems

Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the installation and operation of equipment for the transmission and receipt of signals from a protected premises to a supervising station, including the supervising station facilities.

Approved Title: Technical Committee on Public Emergency Reporting Systems

	Current Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the proper configuration, performance, installation, and operation of public emergency alarm reporting systems and auxiliary alarm systems. The Committee scope shall include systems that use a communication infrastructure that is publicly owned, operated, and controlled. Reporting of alarms by voice over the public switched telephone network utilizing the Universal Emergency Number 9-1-1, or any other telephone number that can be dialed, is outside the scope of this committee.
10-10-25	See Minute Item 10-10-18
10-10-26	No Report from the Policy and Procedures Task Group (S. Clary, Chair)
10-10-27	Report of the Membership Task Group (K. Bell, Chair).
10-10-27-a	The Council considered the Membership Task Group's recommendations on pending applications for committee membership and took appropriate action on each. Changes in committee membership approved by the Council can be found in Minutes Attachment 10-10-27-a.
10-10-27-a-1	The Council considered the request of the National Electrical Code® Task Group that the Committees reporting to the NEC® be allowed to use the UT classification. This request was first made to the Council in 2006 (Agenda Item 06-3-31-b) and was denied. Upon reconsideration, the Council noted that the UT category was established specifically for the NEC and there is no basis to expand it beyond the NEC. The role the utilities play in the NEC is unique; in the other documents, the utilities serve the same interest as the "Users". Use of the UT category can only be used by the NEC panels.
10-10-27-b	The Council considered recommendations for the annual reappointment of committee members and took appropriate action on those individuals who were not recommended for reappointment.
10-10-27-c	The Council considered its annual review on voting alternates, which are permitted to serve until the year's end, and took appropriate action to remove those individuals who finished serving the year as voting alternates.
10-10-27-d	The Council reviewed the request of the Fire Prevention Organization and Deployment for the Membership Special Classification Definitions, and voted to approve the Membership Special Classification Definitions. The Council instructs staff to use the definitions as general guidance when needed to clarify the classification categories for Public Fire Protection projects.
10-10-28	The Council heard a Report of the Recording Secretary on the status of the August 3-5, 2010 minutes, which were approved without amendment.
10-10-29	It was voted to approve the Schedules for Processing 2013 and 2014 Annual and Fall Revision Cycle Documents.
10-10-30	The Council approved the request of the Health Care Facilities – Technical Committee on Hyperbaric and Hypobaric Facilities for a one-time revision cycle change for NFPA 99B, <i>Standard for Hypobaric Facilities</i> from the Annual 2012 to Annual 2014 revision cycle, so that it will be on the same revision cycle as NFPA 99.
10-10-31	The Council approved the request of the Technical Committee on Cultural Resources for a revision cycle change for NFPA 914, <i>Code for Fire Protection of Historic Structures</i> from the Fall 2012 to Fall 2014 revision cycle. The Council also approved a request to move NFPA 914 from a 3-to a 4-year permanent revision cycle.
10-10-32	The Council approved the request of the Technical Committee on Electric Generating Plants for a revision cycle change for NFPA 853, <i>Standard for the Installation of</i>

